

On August 4, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9930. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Osage Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9848. I. S. Nos. 8133-p, 8967-p, 8968-p.)

On August 13, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Osage Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, trading at Checotah, Eufaula, and Ada, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 30, 1917, and March 6 and April 23, 1918, respectively, from the State of Oklahoma into the States of Missouri and Kansas, respectively, of quantities of cottonseed meal which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article from each of the three consignments by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 36.13 per cent, 33.9 per cent, and 35.6 per cent, respectively, of protein, and 7.01 per cent, 6.60 per cent, and 6.92 per cent, respectively, of ammonia.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia Not less than 7½% Protein Not less than 38.50% * * *," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article contained not less than 7½ per cent of ammonia and not less than 38.50 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 7½ per cent of ammonia and not less than 38.50 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, the three consignments of the said article did contain less ammonia and less protein than so declared, to wit, approximately 7.01, 6.60, and 6.92 per cent, respectively, of ammonia and approximately 36.13, 33.9, and 35.6 per cent, respectively, of protein.

On September 30, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9931. Misbranding of Dr. LeGear's hog prescription. U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles, et al., of Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12246, 12247, 12248. Inv. Nos. 21026, 21027. I. S. No. 643-r. S. Nos. E-1983, E-1933, E-1981.)

On February 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of Dr. LeGear's hog prescription, at Gum Neck, Elizabeth City, and Jarvisburg, N. C., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about November 22 and December 3 and 5, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) " * * * The Worm Expeller * * * Good for many cases of so-called Cholera in Hogs, such as Diarrhoea, Bowel Troubles, Kidney Worms, etc. * * * For Diarrhoea, Dysentery and other Bowel Troubles re-